## THE BURNER BURGERAP

VOL. VIII-No. 129.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION

## NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

The Late Hurricane-Reports of the Earthquake at St. John's Confirmed, Etc. Etc.

PORTO RICO.

Whe Violence of the Late Hurricane-The Earthquake in St. Johns.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Dates from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, are to the 10th instant. The greatest force of the hurricane was spent on the eastern cosst. The violence of the wind was terrific in its effects at Fajardo, Naquabo, and Humacoa. The greater number of buildings in the towns as well as on the plantations were demolished, At some places not a house is left standing. The blast swept from north to west. The floods which followed were unprecedented, desiroying houses and animals, and many persons were

effects in the interior of the island. The growing crops on the plantations were annihilated, and half the coffee crop on the island has been destroyed, but the loss in the cane-fields has been exaggerated. Floods came down from the mountains, but proved, it is said, beneficial to the growing canes, which were saved on many

The cane grinding will commence, it is thought, earlier than usual On the Southern and Western coasts the loss was less, At Guayamas, Ponce, and Mayaguez, there

were no disasters to foreign shipping. Notwith-standing the scarcity of provisions, the markets were growing quiet.

A larger coal depot was to be established at

St. Johns.

The reports of the earthquakes at St. Johns are confirmed. The shocks were the severest known for seventy-seven years. Five distinct shocks were felt on the 19th, at the same time

the river rose and felt three feet.

There was little or no shipping in the port.
Coffee was quoted at 12@13 cents. No sugar or molasses for sale. Nothing doing in freights.

ST. THOMAS.

Raising of the Shipwreeked Steamers-The Dry Duck.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—St. Thomas dates to the 18th instant have been received. There was great activity there in raising sunken vessels. Twenty had been sold at auction, some of them bad bargaios. The raising of the ship-wrecked steamers and the dry dock has been found to be impossible. found to be impossible.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Late Hurricane in the Island Whole Parishes Desolated-No Consters Lost- The Baez Revolution Quelled.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Advices have been received from the city of St. Domingo to the 16th instant. A hurricane visited the capital at quarter-past 10 on the morning of the 13th. The wind came from the southeast, and veered to southwest by south, blowing with great fury. The lighthouse was damaged, whole parishes were desolated, and buildings are in ruins probably all over the

The Spanish coaster Altagracia was wrecked. Her captain and a boy were saved. The Spanish coaster Maria Blanca was also lost. Her crew

Flour and other articles of prime necessity are to be admitted into St. Domingo duty free. The export of produce and provisions is pro-A loan of \$10,000,000 with Erlanger, of Paris.

was pending, and a waited the ratification of the foreign Consul instrumental in procuring it. laction of Baezists, under Autonio Blas. surprised the town of Burahana on the 27th of October and pillaged the place. They kid-napped and chained General Lasala and his Subsequently the Government troops, under General Oganda, made a vigorous attack

upon and routed the enemy. General Lasala

The report of the affrays at Guayabin and Monte Cristo is confirmed.

General Valverda, the Minister to Hayti, and

his secretary had returned, having escaped the shipwreck of the Alta Gracia and saved their diplomatic documents.

President Cabral had granted to Cambiazo & Co. the right to work a copper mine near Boca

Tranquillity had been restored throughout St.

Execution of a Rebel Chief-Movements of President Cabral.

Havana, Nov. 28.—We have dates from St. Domingo to the 20th instant. The Rebel General Borriente was captured by General Valerio and shot. General Bobadilla at the head of a column had left for Cibao. President Cabral and staff were following. The province of Azua is reported tranquil.

CUBA. Arrival of the Pajario, with Convicts on Board.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—The steamship Pajario arrived here to-day, via Santiago, with one hundred passengers—twenty convicts and eighty

CANADA.

The Ontario Provincial Legislature-A Blow at Ministerial Majorities-An Offi-

cial Ball-Ratiroad Extension, OTTAWA, Nov. 27 .- The Legislature of the Pro vince of Ontario is called to meet on the 13th proximo. A bill is before the House of Comnons for an act to prevent members of local Legislatures from also sitting in the general Legislature, the act to come into effect next session. It will deprive the ministry of some twenty

Mr. Cauchon is to give a ball this evening in the Senate chamber. It is generally reported that fourteen hundred tickets have been issued. There are no outward preparations here to meet a Fenian raid. The regular force is five companies of rifles, under Major Bulier. It is contemplated to exten I the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad from this point along the left bank of the river up to Aylmer, distance nine

Mr. Howe's Prospective Appointment-The Commercial Bank Bill.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—It is suggested to the Government to appoint Hon. Mr. Howe President of the Railroad Commission for the Completion of the Intercolonial Railway, and thus gracefully get rid of a dangerous opponent. The Commercial Bank bill has passed the Banking Committee. It provides for the continuance of the suspension for pinety days without forfeiture of charter, and for permitting the bank to resume the provides and reduce its stock. It was or amalgamate and reduce its stock. It was stated by the President that the bank was sol-vent towards the public; that it had since its suspension discharged \$2,000,000 of liabilities. euspension discharged \$2,000,000 of liabilities, leaving the present liabilities \$2,076,676. Against this they had specie, provincial notes, and notes and balances of other banks to the amount of \$859,000, with \$220,000 under discount. After relieving the account of all moneys now thought doubtful, reckoning the Desroit and Milliwaukee bonds at \$200,000, or fitty percent, there is a balance of assets of \$2,400,000, WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Impeachment Question. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—This has been a busy day among the impeachers. Alarmed at the apathy and opposition with which the majority report has been received by the people and the press of all parties, they seem to realize the importance of personal effort among the members with a view to secure a majority in the House. Since early this morning a number of the leading spirits have been at work, going from one member's room to another, ascertaining

Since early this morning a number of the leasing spirits have been at work, going from one member's room to another, ascertaining whether they were for or against impeachment. Those who hesitated were expostulated with, while those who gave an affirmative answer were exhorted to steadfastness and perseverance. Such as declared themselves positively opposed to the adoption of the majority report were coaxed and even threatened. It is said that not less than half a dozen nacks have been employed all day in driving the impeachers around the city while making their calls upon their fellow-members.

The residence of Thaddeus Stevens, on Capitoi Hill, was thronged during the greater part of the day, and the old Commoner is said to have discoursed eloquently to his visitors upon what he terms the "irresistible force" of the majority report, and to have denounced in strong language what he calls the "nonsense" put forth by Mr. Wilson in the minority report. Whatever may have been the expectations of these men when they commenced their day's work, it is certain its close brought them little comfort, and less hope. A strict "count of neses" shows that, under the most favorable circumstances, not more than forty votes out of one hundred and ninety can be relied upon in the House in favor of impeachment. Of this number several are said to be doubtful, and should House in favor of impeachment. Of this number several are said to be doubtful, and should the tone of the forthcoming Message of the President be decently moderate, many who are now inclined to listen to arguments urging impeachment will throw their votes and their personal influence against it.

John Minor Betts at Work on Recon-

John Miner Betts at Work on Reconstruction.

John Miner Betts, of Virginia, is here endeavoring to assist in the work of reconstruction in his State. He is trying to prevail upon Congress to pass a declaratory act defining the reconstruction acts as to include members of the present Constitutional Convention in the list of State officers, the object being to require the thirty-five conservative members of the Convention to take the prescribed oath, and will therefore be disqualified for acting as defegates. He deems it necessary that these conservatives should be gotten out of the Convention, as he claims that it is their design to do all in their power to make the new constitution so odious to the people as to secure its defeat when submitted to them for ratification. Mr. Betts is urging Congress to do this because General Schoffeld, when the question was brought before him, decided that members of the Convention were not State officers within the meaning of the Reconstruction law. He believes that the future success of the Republican party can only be insured by the admission of the Southern States under the control of the loyal element.

The Pardon of West Virginia Deserters

The Pardon of West Virginia Desertors by the President.

In the closing testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee, the history of the letter in relation to the pardon of the one hundred and ninety West Virginia deserters fully appears. During the latter part of last year a letter, written, it is said, by a son of E. W. Andrews, a candidate for Congress from West Virginia, was addressed to the President. The letter read as follows:—

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir:—The accompanying list embraces nearly two hundred soldies who are distranchised by the charge of sesertion. The great majority of these men reside in my Congressional district. It would be doing me a great stryle to have the charge removed, and thus enable tham to vote at the approaching election, The contest will, without doubt, be a very closs one, and I feel assured the restoration of these men will result in my election, provided it can be done immediately.

In May last young Andrews, before the Committee, admitted the authorship of the letter. Another son, living at Marietta, Onio, obtained possession of an acknowledgment of this letter, written by Colonel Moore, private secretary to the President. Some time after Colonel Moore

written by Colonel Moore, private secretary to the President. Some time after Colonel Moore received an anonymous communication, offering to sell him the letter. Colonel Moore laid this letter before the Committee. A messenger was sent to Marietta to examine into the exis-tence and genuineness of the letter. Having obtained an interview with one Gliman, under a pledge that the contents of the letter would not be communicated, Gliman produced the original, which was examined. Upon his return, under the threats of the Committee, the messenger was compelled to give the name messenger was competed to give the name of the party through whom he had obtained a sight of the letter, and stated his opinion that the writing was Colonel Moore's. To examine the matter more minutely Gliman was summoned, and after some hesitation, gave the name of the party who had the letter in his possession. Gliman also admitted the points of the letter which sek nowledged the receipt of possession. Gilman also admitted the points of the letter which acknowledged the receipt of the request to pardon the alleged desert. s., and that the President had ordered their pardon, which would be sent immediately. He also stated that young Andrews offered to sell the letter for \$2500, of which Gilman was to have \$500 if the bargain was consummated. The committee, however, fully advised of the validity and contents of the letter, did not find it necessary to make the purchase.—N. Y. it necessary to make the purchase.—N.

VIRGINIA.

The Arrest of Hunnicutt in Richmond-Copy of the Indictment-The Causes of his Presecution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The following is the warrant on which Hunnicutt was arrested last

night:—
In the County Court of Charles City County, to wit—To the Sheriff of the City of Richmond:—Forasmuch as the Grand Jury of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the county of Charles City, and now attending the said court, have presented that James W. Hunnicutt, on the 37th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1807, at Elam Church, in the said county of Charles City, unlawfully conditing and inford 1867, at Elam Church, in the said county of Charles City, unlawfully conniving and intending to conspire with other persons to incite the colored population of the State of Virginia to make insurrection by violence and war against the white population of the State of Virginia, did there and then wickedly, maliciously, fraudulently, knowingly, and teloniously conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with divers other persons to the jurors unknown, to incite the iederate and agree, with divers other persons to the jurors unknown, to incite the colored population of the State of Virginia to make insurrection by acts of violence and war against the white population of the State of Virginia; and did then and there address a Virginia; and did then and there address a large audience composed of white and colored persons, male and female, for about the space of two hours, in discussing the political issues of the day, and delivered in the said address insurrectionary sentiments to the following effect:—"You, the colored people, have no property; the white race have houses and lands; some of you are old and feeble and cannot carry the musket, but can apply the torch to the dwellings of your enemies. There are none too. dwellings of your enemies. There are none too
young; the boy of ten and the girl of twelve can
also apply the torch;" and divers other sentences expressing senttments calculated and intended to incite the colored population to make
insurrection by violence and war upon the
white population, and thus disturb the public
beace, contrary to the form of the statute in white population, and thus disturb the public peace, conirary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, to the evil example of all others in like cases offending, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and have further presented that the said James W. Hunnicutt afterwards, to wit, on the said 2th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1867, at Etam Church, in the said county of Charles City, not regarding the laws and statutes of the State of Virginia, but contravening and intending to violate the same, did unlawfully and feloulously couspire, comperson to the jurors unknown, to incite the colored population of the State of Virginia to make insurrection by acts of violence and war against the white population of the State of Virginia; contrary in the statute in such case made and provided, to the evil example of all others in like cases offending, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

These are therefore to command you, in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, forth-with to apprehend and convey before some Jus-

lice of the Peace of the said county of Charles City, the body of the said James W. Hunnicutt, to answer the said complaint, and to be further dealt with according to law; and that you also summon to appear before such Justice, Canellum C. Falkes, Edmund Waddell, and Isaac H. Christian, as withesses for the Commonwealth. Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of November, 1867.

Presiding Justice of Charles City Courts.

Hunnicutt was permitted by the Sheriff to proceed to Charles City county alone. In an editorial in his paper this morning he says:—"In regard to our arrest, if they wait to make good their charges, then our turn will come next, and they may look out, not for the general confiagration of fire and brimstone, but for a flood of water upon the whole face of the earth in the county of Charles City."

He then bids a short adieu to his friends in Riebmond, and says:—"The effort made by the authorities of Charles City county to force us to leave the county at this time is done to harass us as much as possible just on the eve of the session of the Convention. Such acts of corruption were never before developed."

General Schofield has instructed the Sheriff of Richmond to receive from Hunnicutt a bond that he will appear before the Charles City Court within ten days after the sine die adjournment of the Constitutional Convention. He has given the bond.

RESUMPTION-TWO WAYS. We should have chosen to postpone financial controversy till after the appearance of the President's Message and the Treasury Report; but this is precluded by the eagerness with which others rush into it, and especially the advocates of further inflation and interminable suspension. who act as though they dare not give the people a chance to consider and reflect. They are our natural enemies, with whom we are content to be at war evermore. They are the lineal suc-cessors of the men who in 1786 surrounded the Legislature of New Hampshire in session at Excter, and endeavored to coerce it into a fresh tssue of paper money, and who soon after-wards convulsed Western Massachusetts with the insurrectionary outbreak known in history as shay's Rebellion. They reappeared in Kentucky after the close of the war of 1812, and were known there as the "New Court party"—that is, the upholders of a scheme of "reliel" by obstructing the legal en-forcement and collection of debts, in soite of the Supreme Court's decision (in the Vermont case) that no State Stay law has any legal force or efficacy, being precluded by that clause of the Federal Constitution which ordains that "No State shall pass any act impairing the obligation of contracts." With the Butlers, Pendietons, Rosses, and John Laws we are at open feud, and

are content to remain so. But when those who profess to desire "a speedy return to the specie basis," talk of resuming in 1869—say two years hence—as Messrs. Low, Winston & Co. do in their report to the Chamber of Commerce—they perplex and annoy us. What is the obstacle to resuming now? Has not our Government a revenue more than adequate to meet its current expenses, including the interest on its debt? Is not our national industry in fair condition? Were not the crops of 1867 good? and are they not selling at fair prices? Have we not a large surplus for sale? and are we not exporting and selling it? Are we not importing less than we lately did? and would not resumption manifestly increase our exports, and still further reduce our imports? Suppose our Government needed to borrow, could it not do so on fair terms? Would not resumption improve its credit and enhance the price of its securities, whether at home or abroad? What is it, then, whether at home or abroad? What is it, then, that should induce further delay? Messrs. Low & Co. truly tell us that suspension to-day causes millions on millions of our National securities to go abroad and be sold—though drawing six per cent. interest in gold—for three-fourths of their value, whether nominal or real. Must this go on through two more years? Do we not owe Europe quite enough already? Do let us know why a country that steadily produces one hun-dred millions of gold and silver per annum cannot or should not have a currency at par with that of other civilized nations?

The only real obstacle to resumption is a want of will. It is the shudder of one who shrinks from the cold bath for which he has stripped. though he knows it will invigorate and exhila rate him. He wishes the first shock were well over, but he dreads that shock and recoils from So, when he should be bathing, he is only taking cold.

Suppose we had resumed last New Year's, few prodigat sons would have gone to the wall; and that must occur whenever we do resume. "Paint an inch thick, to this complexion we must come at last." Wait twenty years, and the lame ducks will be as lame as they are to-day,

and there will be more of them.

But, had we resumed a year ago, we should all have done a better business since than we have done. Prices of all sorts—wages included—would, from the start, have been twenty to forty per cent. lower than they have been; but, having gone right down at once to rock bottom, we should have thenceforward proceeded without peril or fear. Our manufac-turers would have sold their stocks on hand at a nominal loss; but they would not have been steadily losing ever since, by buying cotton (for instance) at 30 cents per pound and selling it in fabrics when it had fallen to 25 or 20. Just so with our merchants, wholesale and retail. Our capitalists would have said, "Now we can build houses, stores, factories, etc., and not be discouraged by the fact that the struc ture which cost \$20,000 to erect will be worth but \$15,000—perhaps but \$12,000—when we shall have resumed specie payments." So every railroad or kindred enterprise requiring present outlay to secure future advantage is paralyzed by the consideration that \$140,000 expended to-day will accomplish no more than \$100,000 exday will accomplish no more than \$100,000 expended to-day will accomplish no more than \$100,000 ex-pended after resumption. The farmer says:— "This job of draining or other lasting improve-ment must wait till we get back to a specie cur-rency, when I can hire labor at something like old prices;" and he dislikes even to cultivate thoroughly, fearing that the bin of grain that costs him \$500 (in paper) to produce will not bring him so much when grown, because the currency will have meantime been contracted. Every sound interest, and all solvent men, it seems to us, have a common interest in getting down to bard-pan—not gradually, ultimately, but at once, and now.—N. Y. Tribune.

Governor Seymour's Letter Declining a Nomination for the Presidency.

a Nomination for the Presidency.

The tollowing is Governor Saymour's letter to a paper which had nominated him for the Presidency:

UTICA, NOV. 25.—To the editor of the Democratic Union, Oneida,—Sir:—I see that you have put my name at the head of your paper as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. Other journals in this, as well as in the Eastern and Western States, have also thus expressed their wishes for my nomination by the Democratic National Convention. These marks of good-will and confidence give me great pleasure, but I am comnation by the Democratio National Convention. These marks of good-will and confidence give me great pleasure, but I am compelled to say that I am not and cannot be
a candidate for the Presidency. As my
reasons for saying this are personal, it is not
necessary to state them. They in no degree
grow out of a wauling interest in the great and
serious questions which divide parties in this
country. On the other hand, I feel that we are
about to enter upon an earnest and thoughtful
discussion of the condition of public affairs.
The passions and prejudices excited by civil
war are dying out. All now see that questions
of finance, uniff, the rights of States, and the
powers of Government, cannot be settled
by clamor and calumnies. Both parties feel
that the grave problems growing out of the disordered state of the country must be confronted,
and that due respect for their organizations domands an earnest and thoughtful inquiry as to
the best modes of lightening the load of debt
and taxation which hinders the business of our
land and weigt's down with heavy shackies the
arms of labor. In trying in the future, as I have
in the past, to uphold principles which I deam
to be right, I can do battle with more vigor
when I am not a candidate for official position.

Very truly yours, Honarro Sex Moyn.

Very truly yours, Honatto Hermour.

MISSOURI.

The Recent Murder in St. Louis-Confession of the Boy Klingler-The Cause of His Act-Indignation of the Germans, St. Louis, Nov. 28 .- The following is the full confession of the boy, Max Klingler, who committed the atrocious murder beretofore reported. The defendant is eighteen years of age, and was born at Ettenheim, Baden:-

and was born at Ettenheim, Baden:—

I have shot my uncle. Henry Welder, because he made me angry, because he was not satisfied with my work; although i did it as well as I could: I did not speak to him on Monday morning; he saw me when I came down into the store, but did not look at me, as he was angry: I came down with the intention to shoot him, because he had made me angry: I made up my mind to shoot him on Sunday night. I told nobody of my intention to sheot him; I never spoke to anyhody about my being dissatisfied with the treatment I received here; I was not here at supper, and when I got home on sunday night I did not speak to him any more; the last time I spoke to him was on tunday afternoon after dinner; he reprosched me for having taken his pisto; I told him that I did not take it. The pistol with which I shot him I got of a comrade of mine. He is not here any more; I den't know his name; he gave it to me six months ago; he was a young fellow nincteen years of age; nad no trade; be is a farmer. I got equalinted with him in Muhihelm, Baden; his first name was Adolph; I don't know his family name. I had a pistol in my trunk: I took it out of my trunk on Monday morning; I loaded it as soon as I got it from him. I did not intend to kill my sunt; I only wanted to strike her because she assisted my uncle in abusing me and making me angry. I took sit out of the drawer, but I did not want it. I did not go into the sleeping room with the intention of taking any money; I only wanted to take revenge because she had made me angry. I did not think or consider before the act that I would probably be hung if I was caught. When I came down on Monday morning i bid good morning to my uncle, who was in the store, but he did not give me any answer. Then I went to work and opened the shutters; then I went on the to the yard; then I came back in the store. My uncle was building a fire in the store, when I shot him without saying a word to him. I had the intention of shooting him ever since I came down. After I had shot him

A Hotel at East New York Attacked by Firemen-Several Persons Wounded by

Shotguns and Stones. One of those disgraceful riots for which East
New York has lately become famous occurred
Wednescay night. The particulars of the affair,
so far as ascertained, appear to be these:—A
number of Williamsburg firemen visited the
place during the day, to make a presentation to
Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and the occasion was made a festive one—the latter Company generously entertaining their visitors.
As usual in such cases, the bowl was frequently
filled and as frequently emptled, and before
midnight the visitors and their entertainers, or
the majority of them, became dangerously exhilarated. In this condition they left their
rendezvous about 12 o'clock, and paraded the
streets in search of further excitement. Hearing music in the East New York Hotel, kept by
Henry Miller, where the Concordia Singing
Club was holding a social meeting, the firemen
sought an entrance, but were refused by Mr.
Miller, who locked the door when they persisted in entering. The firemen became infuriated at this, and immediately made an attack
on the hotel with stones, completely demolishing the windows and producing the utmost
consternation within, particularly among the
women and children attending the social gathering. After this the assaliants battered in the
main door of the hotel, and rushed into the
building howling like demons and threatening
vengeance. They then continued their work
of destruction, destroying furniture and despoiling the proprietor of his edibles and refreshments. Not satisfied with this, they
assaulted men, women, and children in the
most brutal manner, and overturned the stove
in the main halt, with the evident intention of
setting fire to the hotel, but happily this result One of those disgraceful riots for which East in the main hall, with the evident intention of setting fire to the hotel, but happily this result did not follow. While this was going on the friends of the proprietor of the hotel armed themselves with shot-guns and bludgeous and made an attack on the ruffians, when they retreated to the street. Here a terrific fight took place, in the course of which several were wounded, but not dangerously. The riot lasted about an hour, and at its conclusion the rowdies all made their escape. Four of the Williamsburg firemen engaged in the riot were under surgical treatment yesterday.—N.Y.

Opening of the Oratorio Season in New York-Sudden Death of Une of the Audience.

Audience.

The oratorio season commenced at Steinway Hall last night before the largest audience of the season. Haydn's beautiful work, The Seasons, was given by Mme. Pareps. Rosa, soprancy G. Simpson, tenor; J. R. Thomas, baritone; and the Harmonic Society, with orchestra and organ. There is a freshness and charming unaffected simplicity, united to the highest dramatic effect, about Haydn's works that must render them ever popular. In The Seasons the interest of the music never flags, and the poet Thomson has a faithful interpreter of his exquisite verses. Of course this work is less sublime than the Creation, for, as the composer himself said, "In the Creation the character are angels, in the Seasons they are peasants." The most striking choruses are "Come, Gentle Spring." "God of Light," and the storm, hunting, and laughing wine choruses. The artistes acquitted themselves were well last night. The conductor spoiled some of the choruses by taking them too slow, and judicious pruning of the recitations was needed. A sad occurrence took place during the performance. A gentloman about sixty-five years of age, named Henry N. P. Meyer, who has been cashier for twenty-five years in a large establishment in Broadway, visited the oratorio with his wife and daughter, and died suddenly of disease of the heart, while he was sitting in his seat. He had been complaining large establishment in Broadway, visited the oratorio with his wife and daughter, and died suddenly of disease of the heart, while he was sitting in his seat. He had been complaining for several days, and on his way to the hall he feit very uneasy and faint. When he took his seat beside his family he felt so much worse that Mr. Harrison, the manager, was summoned, and, finding him insensible, had him conveyed out of the hall to one of the ware rooms. Dr. Gardiner was sent for, and on his arrival he pronounced him dead. A Coroner's isquest was immediately held, and a verdict of "Death from disease of the heart" was rendered. The body will be removed as soon as possible to the residence of the deceased, in Garden street, Hoboken. The whole sad affair was managed by Mr. Harrison in such a manner that none of the audience knew anything about the death of one of their number.—N. Y. Herald.

M'meRistori's Havana Engagement Post-

M'meRistori's Havana Emgagement Postpened.

Cable despatches, which were sent to Mr.
Grau by his agent in Havana, dated Wednesday, and received here yesterday morning,
conveyed to him the intelligence that sickness
prevailed to a great extent in Havana, and
urging him, under no circumstance, to go to
Havana with M'me Ristori and Company.
This news caused great disappointment to the
management, for they had good reason to boast
of Ristori's success in Havana, from reports
received. The artists had already, as early as
Wednesday, sent nearly all their
baggage on board the Moro Castle,
and it was with the greatest difficulty that it could be removed from the ship.
The loss sustained by the management through
this unforesseen calamity is heavy. But a cable
despatch was received last evening stating
that arrangements had been effected for M'me
Ristori's appearance in Havana in February,
when it is hoped that there will no longer be
any prevalence of sickness on the islaud. In when it is hoped that there will no longer be any prevalence of sickness on the island. In the meantime Mr. Grau has telegraphed to all the principal cities where halls or theatres could be obtained for M me Histori's immediate performance, and there is no doubt that within a few days the illustrious queen of tragedy will give her anxious listeners an opportunity of witnessing her wonderful creations. May we not perhaps, induce Mr. Grau to give a few more representations in this city?— R. T. Trouges.

George Francis Train on Fe male Suffrage.

His Speech at Cincinnati Last Evening.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Mtc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Increase of Builton in the Bank of Paris, Nov. 29.—The builion in the Bank of France has increased 1,700,000 francs. Neon Report of Markets.

London, Nov. 29—Noon.—In consequence of the holiday in the United States, there have been no commercial advices received from New

American securities open firmer and higher: United States Five-twenties are quoted at 71 Illinois Central, 86‡; Eric Bailroad, 47‡; Consols

for money, 95. FRANKFORT, Nov. 29-Noon.-United States bonds, 754. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29 - Noon. - The Cotton Market opens heavy. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 7½d.; New Orleans middlings, 7½d. The sales of the week have been 57,000 bales, of which 7000 were for export and 2000 for speculation. The stock in port is 459,000 bales, including 92,000 American.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRISS MONROE, Nov. 27.—General W. Barry, U. S. A., the new Commandant of the Fort and Artillery School which is being established here, arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the steamer Saratoga, from New York. He was met on the wharf by General William Hays, who has been in command here for the past who has been in command here for the past year; Colonel T. G. Baylor, commandant of the U. S. Arsenal; Colonel Henry W. Janes, Depart-U. S. Arsenal; Colonel Henry W. Janes, Department Quartermaster; Colonel Carry, Commissary of Subsistence, and others, and was by them escorted to his new quarters in the fort. The General is a much younger looking man than I expected to find him, tall and commanding in appearance, and is said to be a most thorough soldier and disciplinarian.

The several departments will be closed tomorrow (Thanksgiving Day).

A game of base ball will be played here between the Creighton Club of Noriolk and Old Point Club of this place.

tween the Creighton Club of Norfolk and Old Point Club of this place.

The ship Frank Flint, Captain Robert S. Crosby, which arrived here this morning from Callao, with a cargo of guano, has been ordered to proceed to Baltimore. Captain Crosby reports having spoken, October 3, in latitude 15-30 south, longitude 35-02 west, the ship Elizabeth Cushing, 51 days from Liverpool for Calcutta, "all well." Also, on October 26, latitude 70-54, longitude 52-32 west, barque Valiant, of New York, forty-one days from Liverpool for Apalachicols. The captain was very sick with fever, and was supplied with medicines, etc., by Captain Crosby. On November 15, while the Flint was on the Gulf stream she was struck by a violent squall, which carried away part of her sails and aprung her foremast. She sustained no further injuries, however, and will repair in Baltimore, where she is ordered to discharge her cargo. The vessel has about nineteen hundred tons of guano on board, and was one hundred days on the passage. The following yessels are now anchored in the Roads, wind bound:-Schooners Sylvan, Blanchard, George town, coal. New York; Chase, Ingraham, Balti-more, corn, for Newburyport; Jacob Kinsley, Richmond, assorted cargo, New York.

From Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Nov. 29.—George Francis Train, Mrs. Stanton, and Miss Anthony spoke at Mozart Hall last nigot, to a large audience. Their re-marks were well received. Thanksgiving day was not generally observed here except by the churches. Only a few of the leading business houses were closed. Joe Coburn, the prize-fighter, arrived here last night, and will give an evhibition to-morrow

Death of Admiral Sloat.

New York, Nov. 29.—Admiral John Brake Sloat died at his residence, on Staten Island, yesterday, aged eighty-seven years. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 29 .- Arrived, steamer Elcid, from Newbern, with cotton and navat stores, and sailed at noon for New York; brig Flower, of the Avon and Prettyman line, from

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 22.—Stocks strong, Chicago and Rock Bland, 563; Reading, 563; Canton Co., 453; Erie Railroad, 713; Cleveland and Toledo, 162; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 833; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 573; Michigan Cestral, 1164; Michigan Southern, 85; New York Central, 1183; Hithous Central, 121; Camborland preferred, 125; Missouri 65, 943; Hudson River, 126; U. S. Pive-twentien, 1862, 1083; do, 1864, 1053; do, 1868, 1083; Ten-forties, 1034; Seventhirties, 1863; Seventhirties, 1864, Seven

-Brigham Young, not content with one attack on civilization and Christianity, is after the little god of love. In a late order this beast of a prophet orders the young men of Utah te marry "right off" all the unmarried girls, and not allow themselves to be guided by love, but marry as they come. Love he pronounces as a humbug, and winds up with saying that if, after a certain time, any girls "are left over," he will marry them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRUMBAPH. }
Friday, Nov. 29, 1887.
There was very little disposition to operate in

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government loans were firmly held, '62 5-20-sold at 1074, no change; and '67 5-20s at 108, no change. 102 was bid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 1054 for June 7-30s; 1054 for '64 5-20s; 108 for '65 5-20s; and 1077 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1014@1014, a slight decline; and old do. at 971@ 974, an advance of 4.

1014@1013, a slight decime; and out do. at \$1,000 974, an advance of \$1.

Haurond shares were inactive. Reading sold at 484@484, no change; Lehigh Valley at \$1,000 change; and Catawises preferred at 214@216; an advance of \$1,125 was bid for Gamlen and Amboy; 494 for Pennsylvania Realroad; \$2,500.

Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 562; Minchill; 322 for North Pennsylvania; and is for Philadelphia and Eric. City Passenger Bailroad shares were us changed. 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh

184 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 264 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 634 for West Philadelphia; 104 for Hestonville;

and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

102 was hid for Seventh National: 100 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Kensington; 30 for Manufacturers'; and 30; for Common wealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 22, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and Lehigh Navigation at 30; an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and Lehigh Navigation at 30; an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and the for Schuylkill Navigation common; 87; for Morris Canal preferred; 11; for Susquehanns Canal; 46 for Delaware Division; and 36 for Wyomiog Vailey Canal, Quotations of Gold—10; A. M., 139; 11 A. M., 138; 12 M., 139; 1 P. M., 139;

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO: DAY

tember, 1865, 1162; October, 1865, 1164.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@1132; old 5-20s, 108@1084; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@1054; do., 1865, 106@1064; do., July, 1074@108; do., 1867, 1071@1081; 10-40s, 102@1024; 7-30s, June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1054@1054; 7-30s, June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1054@1054; Gold, 139@1394.

—M. Schutts & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer City of Washington:—Lendon 60 days sight, 1084@18946 do. 3 do., 1094@10154; Paris 60 do. do., 51.184@65.164; do. 3 do., 51.164@65.133; Antwerp 60 do. do., 51.184@65.164; Bremen 60 do. do., 734@77; Hamburs 66 do. do., 264@38; Cologue, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 714@72; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 403;@41. Market duli. Gold at noon, 132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29 .- Seeds-There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and the demand is fair at \$7.25@8 \$ 64 pounds. Prices of Timothy are nominally held at \$2 40@2.65. Flaxaced is taken by the crushers at \$2 45@2 50. Bark is in steady demand, with small sales at

\$55 % ton for No. 1 Quereitron.

There is no spirit in the Flour market, but prices are well maintained. The demand for shipment is extremely limited, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of superfine at \$7.50@8.50; extras at \$8.50@9.50; Northwestern extra family at \$10@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do, at \$11@12.25; and fancy brands at \$13@15, seconding to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$8.50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and the demand for prime lots is moderate at forme rates. Sales of 1500 bush, fair and prime red; \$2.40@2.50. Rye sells at \$1.70 for Pannsylvania and \$1.60@1.65 for Southern. Corn is quie \$2.10 to \$1.30; and old Western mixed at \$1.35. Oal are unchanged; sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 74@78c. 2500 bush. Western Baria T sold at \$1.55. Nothing doing in Mail.

Whisky is without improvement. In whether Whisky is without improvement.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

er E. H. Naylor, Raylor, Soston, Day, Huddell &

Co. schr Fly, Fennimore, Boston. Blakiston, Graeff & Co. Bohr Geo. H. Bent, Smith, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr J. H. Allen, Keichum, Boston, Van Dusen, Loche
& Co.
Schr J. H. Allen, Keichum, Boston, Hancroft, Lewis
& Co.
Schr G. Fales, Thatcher, Providence, Powell Coal Oc.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsall, New Haven, Rothermei & Shaner,
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Providence, Sinniekson
& Co.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Washington, Rathbun, Stearing & Go.
Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, Richmond, R. D. Jones,
Schr E. J. Hersty, Moredith, Lynn, Raswick & Co.
Schr J. W. Everman, Onten, Norfolk, Captain,
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Bridgepori, Captain,
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Bridgepori, Captain,
Schr C. R. Wood, Gundy, Boston, Captain,
Str W. Whilidin, Riggann, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, from Hayans 23d inst., with sugar, etc., and passengers to Thomass Wattson & Sons. Left steamship Star of the Union, for Philadelphia, to sail same day. 27th, off Matteras, passed barque Resiless, from Demarara for Philadelphia.

Barone J. H. Poarson, T.

passed barque Restless, from Demarara for Philadelphile.

Barque J. H. Pearson. Taylor, 3 days from Bestors in ballast to J. E. Basley & Co.

Brig Euros, Yates, from Poresmonth.

Brig M. E. Thompson, Tacker, from Boston, Schr Golden Ragle, Howen, 4 days from New Red ford, with mides, to capstain.

Schr Golden Ragle, Howen, 4 days from New Bedford with mides, to captain.

Schr Golden Ragle, Howen, 4 days from New Bedford with mides, to captain.

Schr Cynthia Jane, Ball, from Newport, Schr Western Star, Crowell, from Portsmouth.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, from Portsmouth.

Schr H. Eich, Davis, from Boston.

Schr F. Edwards, Bolce, from Boston.

Schr F. Edwards, Bolce, from Boston.

Schr B. Morris, Seaman, from Boston.

Schr B. Morris, Seaman, from Boston.

Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.

Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.

Schr M. Mithes, Burdge, from Boston.

Schr Bannoke, Barrett, from Hartford.

Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bounail, from Dover.

Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Salisbury.

Schr G. Falce. Thatcher, from Providence.

Schr E. H. Kastor, Nayior, from Boston.

Schr E. H. Maylor, Nayior, from Boston.

Schr E. H. Naylor, Nayior, from Boston.

Schr E. H. Kastor, Nayior, from Boston.

Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, from Boston.

Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, from Boston.

MEMORANDA. at Havana year

Brig Anna, Morrow, for Philadelphia in a few days;
at Block Biver, an en loss,
solar N Postor, Rudson, for Philadelphia, at Popless Mearon man test.